

THE WEEKLY POST

J. J. CASSIDY, Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND AGENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Every citizen of North Carolina knows to what rascality the Legislature resorted for the purpose of controlling the municipal governments of the State. They gerrymandered so as to place one thousand Republican votes in a ward and give them three Aldermen, and one hundred Democrats in another ward, and give them the same number of Aldermen, so as to place one Democratic vote against ten Republican votes, and in some cases the difference was greater; in this city the ratio was about one Democrat to twelve Republicans.

In this way they carried the cities and towns that were gerrymandered—they could not help doing so. In our city the Republicans refused to have anything to do with such rascality and fraud, the Democrats had an easy race and were what they considered elected. In New Bern and Raleigh the Republicans very foolishly contested with them and, as a matter of course, were defeated.

In the latter place the Democratic poll holders saw they were going to be beat, and they went to work deliberately and threw out fifty or seventy five Republican votes, so that the coast would be clear. In Fayetteville the law allowed the Town Commissioners to exempt firemen from poll tax. The Commissioners passed an ordinance exempting one hundred and twenty from each party; in consequence of that neither the Republican or Democratic firemen were required to pay a poll tax, but the poll holders, no doubt acting under the instructions of their masters, allowed the Democratic firemen to vote, but refused the Republicans.

As a matter of course, after such gross frauds, lying, cheating and intimidations they were successful in those towns. But look at the towns the drunken Legislature kept their hands off of, the Republicans not only held their own, but in many cases elected their ticket. In Goldsboro the Democrats elected their ticket last year by fifty one majority, this year the Republicans were successful by about one hundred and fifty, a clear gain over Democracy of two hundred. Now it is the same way with other towns.

But the lying Associated Press telegraphed all over the country that the Democrats had carried the cities of the State. For instance, the lying agents at Raleigh telegraphed that last year it went Republican by about one thousand, and this year it had gone Democratic, not stating the facts as to how this rascality was brought about; it answered their purpose. But the old maxim that "the truth travels slow, but it is sure," has already shown itself true in this case, the northern papers are showing these fellows up in their true colors and we are glad that the people of the North will place the stamp of condemnation on this, as they have always done rascality and fraud. Such conduct will help our party to elect a gentleman and a Union Republican as President in 1876.

THE COSTLY PRESIDENT.

From some of the articles that appear in the southern white league papers, one might readily suppose that the writers thought they had no readers but children and idiots, and in their haste and desire to say something mean about their political opponents, and having no data on which to base an honest argument, resort to downright lying.

The Wilmington Star of April 22, in its leading editorial, entertains its readers with a statement which it says is a "list of the personal expenses of the occupant of the White House which were voted by Congress or allowed by law in 1874." This list foots up the sum of \$121,894, the first item of which is the salary of the President: how he spends his salary does not concern us; we do not know, but leave to the Paul Pry of the Star to find out. The other items in this startling array of figures consists of a statement of the pay of secretaries, clerks, steward, messenger, fireman and policemen, incidental expenses, postage stamps for official correspondence, repairs to the Mansion, fuel, leveling grounds south of the Executive Mansion and repairs of pavement and sidewalk.

How the Star figures it up that these items are a part and parcel of "personal expenses" of the President, we can't see, but it reckons up the dollars he annually costs the country, and "stands appalled and aghast at the patience of the people." Wonderful Star—wonderful people! The Star says, "truly ours is a long suffering, or else a stoical people, when figures like these do not raise each particular hair on the head of each particular tax payer!" Again, Wonderful Star! It tells us "if the American people re-elect this extravagant man, especially after it had shown that extravagance is not his worst sin, they will deserve to have the whole State system overthrown, and all their liberties taken away."

Down goes Dr. Storrs' church now; and Dr. Storrs had better be careful if he doesn't wish to be involved in a scandal himself.

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.

The Charlotte Democrat used to own a "nigger," a real live slave "chattel," one of the best in the land, hale, sound and healthy. More of a gentleman than many of the fanatical "white trash," that all democrats so much despise, worth ten thousand or more good gold dollars. This "chattel" was made free by the rebellion, and now comes forward this undefiled and sainted patriot and wants the Convention of the people of North Carolina when they meet next fall at Raleigh to ignore the promises made for them by the Legislature that called them together, and to take such action and to make such laws as may be necessary for the recovery by the old slave owners of the value of all this class of property that they lost as one of the consequences of their acts of rebellion.

And the Democrat man has hit on a nice little plan by which he expects to recover these ten thousand bright golden dollars. His proposition is to give to his old "nigger" one-half of whatever amount he may receive from the government for him!!

We don't know how many niggers this man used to have of his own or in his employ as "superior printers and pressmen," but we suppose he would be willing or could possibly be induced to consent to allow the government to settle with him at the rate of ten thousand golden dollars for each of them, and should that time ever come, and a commission be appointed to "assess the damages," to our Charlotte friend, we have no doubt but what he would be able to prove by reliable gentlemen that he had quite as many or more gentlemanly colored printers and pressmen engaged in the issue of his brilliant newspaper, price \$3 per year in advance, than the celebrated Gen. Robert Toombs of Georgia had when he threatened the Yankees that if they didn't behave themselves he would call the roll of his five hundred slaves on Boston Common, and in the shade of Bunker Hill Monument.

We wonder where this gentlemanly printer and pressman is, and if he and his old master have fully agreed on the terms? Where are the others of the five hundred, and will he be as generous to them? How many more of these virtuous patriots are there in the State and in the South who would consent to the same arrangement? Don't all speak at once. It only costs the government three thousand millions of dollars to emancipate these slaves, and of course it could not nor would not be so mean, and parsimonious as to refuse to remunerate the patriots for their lost property, provided they could prove their loyalty. But then that would not be any very difficult task; of course any man who did anything that tended to bring about the emancipation of the slaves was a patriot in whose bosom burned the fires of love for his country, and a grateful people could not refuse the simple justice of compensation for lost property.

And how silly for one to ask questions about where the golden dollars are to come from with which to pay for these slaves. Ain't this a great nation? and ain't the Democratic party equal to any and every emergency? Certainly. Suppose these freedmen and the poor white trash that the democrats affect so much to despise, and the aliens whom they don't want to allow any voice in the management of public affairs should object? Dant these idiots know and understand that they ought to be satisfied and happy in being permitted to live and breathe and work and delve? Let them pay the taxes that will be levied to pay for these slaves. Why should they concern themselves about the matter? Are not these aristocratic klux, these Charlotte Democrat men, these white league champions of southern Democracy the salt of the earth? Do they not possess all the virtue, all the intelligence, all the everything else that goes to make life happy and disloyalty to their government respectable?

We say, let them go on; let them violate the pledges made to the United States government before they could be re-admitted as a state into the family of States; let them alter the State Constitution so that they can provide for the payment of their late slaves and their confederate debt as Tennessee has done; let them disfranchise entirely all the poor whites and the colored people of the State, as Georgia has done; let them gerrymander every city and town and village in the State as they have already done Wilmington, and Raleigh, and Tarboro, and many other cities and towns; let them go on, but we tell them that so surely as they push these traitorous actions much further, the conservative republican masses of the oppressed people of these southern States and the Union people of the North will rise in their might, sweep them from the face of the earth, confiscate their property, and establish a government that will never tolerate their like again.

Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, who have been doing good work in Great Britain, are holding monster meetings in London. The masses of the people receive them cordially, but a few leading churchmen regard them as Yankee speculators. Their work should be encouraged, for if it does no good it certainly can do no harm. The prayer of a fervent Yankee may do considerable good to the English people.

OUR RICE FIELDS.

On the opposite side of the Cape Fear from Wilmington, and stretching nearly ten miles above and below the city lie thousands of acres of land as fertile as any to be found in America. Looking out from the roofs of any of our higher buildings the eye comprehends nearly the whole of a level green, once the source of princely incomes, but now nearly all an uncultivated waste. Where once waved the golden harvests of rice, there is now seen little but a melancholy picture of broken dikes, flooded marshes, and the ruined rice mills. Eagle's Island, a part of this now unproductive tract, lies directly opposite the city, girted by the Cape Fear and Brunswick rivers. It contains about 2,500 acres of land, which, if diked above the highest flood or fresh and drained to the depth of four feet, and properly cultivated would produce annually a crop worth not less probably than \$3,000,000. Let us consider the feasibility of utilizing this land.

The government of Holland, commencing in 1839, in less than ten years diked in entirely Haarlem lake, which was thirty seven miles in circumference and covered 44,280 acres, draining it to a depth of fifteen and half feet; as a cost of about seventy-five dollars per acre. The canal which surrounded the lake was 131 feet wide, and the dikes on each side were more than forty feet broad at the base and seven and half feet high. The lake was drained by eleven pumps driven by engines of 350 horse power, each. When it is remembered that this immense body of water was lifted into a canal from which it could make its way into the ocean, at a cost of about seventy five dollars per acre, some idea can be formed as to what it would cost per acre to drain Eagle's Island. No canal would be required as the two rivers would serve the purpose, and the dike would not require a height of more than seven feet. The power for the pumping machinery would be trifling as compared with the Haarlem lake.

We ask the attention of our business men, and of capitalists abroad, to this subject. If a good title to the land could be obtained at reasonable rates, and a stock company formed and the enterprise completed, it would be a better paying stock than cotton factories or banks, and we would no longer be obliged to bring our corn from Illinois and our hay from New York. If all those lands could be reclaimed the mouth of the Cape Fear would become the granary of the State.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION.

We propose giving from time to time some extracts taken from State papers concerning transactions that occurred in North Carolina and elsewhere during the war of the Rebellion, and ask our readers to consider their well in view of the possibility of a recurrence of similar transactions in the event of the control of this Government passing into the hands of its enemies the democrats.

On the 17th day of May 1874, in a message to the General Assembly the Governor of this State said:—"The impressment of property of citizens by officers and agents of the Confederate government, harsh enough in itself, has become deplorable, by the constant disregard of the provisions of the law regulating seizures. In addition to this, the flagrant outrages committed in every part of the country by straggling soldiers, and other persons in the Confederate service, having no shadow of authority to impress property, has become a grievance almost intolerable, a recital of many instances of such, which has been brought to my knowledge, would shock the moral sense of the most heartless."

"I have urged in vain upon the authorities of the Confederacy to check this evil, and have used every possible effort to do so myself. But it seems to grow worse, and as the supplies of our people become more scant, they feel more sensibly this unjust deprivation of their property, which reduces them almost to the verge of starvation. It must be stopped if possible, and I earnestly recommend such action on your part as you may think best calculated to aid me in remedying the evil."

Further on in this same message the Governor, speaking of the unhappy effects of the suspension of *habeas corpus* by the Confederate government, he says:—"Where lies the relief against the conscription of the entire body of State officers? By this act it is deposited with the President alone! His officers alone can give the discharge—Confederate officers, chosen without even the consent of the Senate, and removed at will. The appropriate tribunals are entirely over-looked; the State Judges are thrust aside without ceremony, and even the Confederate Judge, who holds his office during good behavior, is ignored, and in their room is placed an officer who lives on the breath of the Confederate Executive: If the State officers are not put into the army under such power in the Executive, it is because the incumbent does not will it."

"It is hard to divine a sufficient reason for displacing the civil tribunals already established, and substituting others so dependent upon the Executive for their existence." * * * "It is manifest that the act contemplates that the military shall be invested with full powers

to arrest any person who may be suspected of any of the vague and ill defined charges mentioned; and such is the interpretation put on it by the general orders of Adjutant General Cooper, thus suspending the civil authorities throughout the land, and it is equally clear that it also contemplates that the order of the President for arresting or detaining citizens, shall be a general order to arrest and detain all such as may come within the category of suspected persons—without naming or describing the individual—and each military officer who may be deputed for that purpose will be invested with a perfect discretion over the liberty of every citizen in the land. In substance and effect the President is intended to be empowered with authority to fill the land with military deputies, who may seize any citizen without warrant, under a general warrant from the President to arrest all suspected persons." Such a warrant is without precedent in England for the last one hundred years, and during the entire century past has been forbidden, denounced and declared void."

"In the message I had the honor to send to your body in 1862, speaking of the then existing act authorizing a suspension of the writ, I used the following language: "I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress had conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrest made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted, no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State, with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would, in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme." There is nothing of this that I am desirous of taking away or adding to."

The Post will give more samples of the sentiments of leading men in the Confederacy about the state of affairs then existing, and asks the question in all seriousness: Do the people of North Carolina desire to see this terrible state of affairs return?

THE DANGER AHEAD.

Any close observer of affairs throughout the South can but be impressed with the fact that the democracy are confidently expecting that the result of the next general election will be their restoration to power, and that the South will again control the action of that party. It is a fact that in the next House of Representatives the majority of the majority party will be men who were not only rebels at heart, but who were even officers in the Confederate army. There will be sixty-eight ex-Confederate officers in the next Congress, and only twenty-five men who were officers in the Union army.

In view of the fact that the democracy will control but one branch of Congress; that the majority of the Senate will be loyal republicans, and that we still have a republican President, it is not likely that the democracy, working in the interest of the Southern or White League wing, will attempt any legislation looking to the immediate payment by the United States Government for their late slaves, or that it will assume the payment of the Confederate debt, but they do expect that the policy of the government will be shaped to suit their interests and wishes. They may not attempt to obtain a repeal of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution, but they will strive for, and if possible, obtain such oppressive and invidious legislation as will render those amendments useless and of no benefit to those for whom they were made.

The danger ahead lies in that these views and wishes of the democracy may be carried out through the inertness and apathy and indifference of a people, conscious of possessing an untold strength and power, but ready and willing to bury in oblivion all past differences. With a high sentiment of forgiveness and a strong desire for reconciliation and peace, the demands for justice have been too much ignored. Those sentiments have continued and increased, and as a consequence the rebellious and traitorous feelings of the average Southern democrat are again being developed, and they are again become impudent, arrogant and intolerant of anything and everything that at all savors of control. The laws which Congress has from time to time passed for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, giving equal civil and political rights to all, have been to a greater or less extent disregarded and nullified throughout the South, and the country has looked on quietly and almost even without a protest. When in certain rebel democrats has been so flagrant and intolerant as to demand the interference of the federal government, they are quick to raise the cry of oppression, of military usurpation, of interference with State rights and all that sort of thing, and Northern dough-faces readily join in the cry, and federal officials are either openly condemned, or sustained in a manner so weak as to be practically without strength and of no material benefit.

We judge from the positiveness of Beecher's evidence, that the cross-examination of the old man will occupy about seven years.

The Convention in North Carolina. (Ex-Senator Pool.)

The second phase of reconstruction, from the first anticipated by thinking men, is now about to be inaugurated by the call of a convention in North Carolina to amend the State Constitution. The white ruling class of the South accepted the emancipation of the slaves as an expected and reasonable result of the failure of the rebellion. But the political equality of their former slaves, embracing the full rights of citizenship, to be enforced by the national Government, was not expected; nor has its practical enforcement been unwillingly acquiesced in at any time. Unlawful resistance to its enforcement has caused disorder in the South to such an extent as to keep back immigration and capital, and to otherwise paralyze all industries and enterprises. This resistance has been continued contrary to the forms as well as the spirit of the laws, in the face of the patently disastrous effects upon the peace and material interest of those States. It has been kept up with a distinct and reasonable hope that the time would come, when it might be made effectual under the reconstruction measures practically nullified without further resort to local violence.

The southern mind has been intent on marring the best means of accomplishing this result, and to it has been directed all the sagacity and statesmanship of the secession leaders.

The Congress of the United States, in admitting the insurrectionary States to representation, attempted to erect barriers against this anticipated movement, not only by suitable amendments to the national Constitution, but by requiring their State Constitutions to be remodeled as to afford an additional guaranty. The difficulty of enforcing, in the States, the guaranties of the Federal Constitution relating to individual rights of a municipal character, was fully understood and considered. It prompted the requirement of additional guaranties in the organic law of the States themselves. But the great difficulty foreseen on the one side, and calculated upon on the other, was the liability of the State Constitutions to be changed. This point has been kept steadily in view by the southern opponents of reconstruction, as their leading hope of deliverance from what they believed to be oppression by the federal government.

That the issue between the reconstructed States and the national government might be thus raised, has been, all the time foreseen by thinking men, and the fear of its consequences has been a source of painful apprehension. It was hoped, however, that circumstances might defer it long enough for the popular sentiment of those States to become so far reconciled to so great a diminution of the danger to be apprehended. But impatience of the situation and a disposition to precipitate the issue, were early manifested. North Carolina seems to have been selected, from the first, as the State in which the general movement should be initiated. It is true, her present constitution was admitted to have few features obnoxious to just complaint, and, on the whole, to compare favorably with the best and most conservative in the whole Union. But her people, of all the southern States, were supposed to be the least liable to be suspected of extreme purposes in opposition to the federal authority, and, perhaps, best fitted to proceed by solidly effective, rather than impulsive and ostentatious steps. The initiatory having been taken, it was well supposed that others might follow, with less danger of arousing, in the start, the fears of the northern people, and with less likelihood of provoking remedial legislation under the power conferred by the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments.

North Carolina was admitted to representation under her new Constitution in 1868. In 1870, during the klux terrorism, a Legislature was elected inimical to the reconstruction measures. In the canvass preceding this election, nothing had been said before the people regarding the call of a convention. The existing Constitution of the United States required a two thirds vote in each branch of the Legislature to call a convention. But the Legislature, by a majority vote in each house attempted to evade the requirement by submitting to a vote of the people a proposition for assembling a convention, and they provided for the election, at the same time of delegates to constitute and hold the convention, in case a majority of votes should be cast for the proposition. Thus within a little over two years from the approval by Congress of the reconstructed Constitution and before time had been allowed to test its provisions, was an impatient attempt precipitated to undo the work of reconstruction. But the people of the State voted down the proposition by a large majority.

Notwithstanding this, the same Legislature, at its subsequent session, by the required vote of three-fifths, proposed for submission to the people eighteen several articles of amendment to the Constitution. It will be borne in mind, that, in the canvass for the election of this Legislature, nothing had been said about amending the Constitution, either by the candidates or by the press. The people had no intimation that such a purpose was entertained. But, these eighteen proposed articles required to receive a vote of two-thirds of each House in the succeeding Legislature before they could be constitutionally submitted to the popular vote. The succeeding Legislature was therefore, elected partly upon the issue of these amendments. When it assembled, but eight of the eighteen received the required two-thirds vote, and those were insignificant and in nowise conflicted with reconstruction. These eight were submitted to the people in 1873 and adopted by a majority vote.

After this manifest aversion of the people to interfering with the Constitution, it was generally understood that the attempt was abandoned in North Carolina, and that the initiatory of the anti-reconstruction programme was to be transferred to some other State. Consequently, in the canvass and election in 1874, nothing was said, either upon the hustings or by the press, of any further purpose to amend the Constitution. But the Legislature elected was Democratic by two-thirds in each House. As soon as the result of the general fall elections of 1874 at the North became known, the anti-reconstruction leaders seemed to take new

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

NOTICE.
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General Freight Department,
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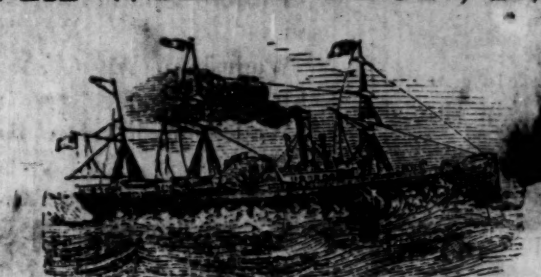
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Quarantine Notice.
PILOTS were notified a few days since to cause vessels from Havana and Key West, to come to for inspection by Quarantine Physician.

They will from this date, until further notice, cause vessels from all West India ports Galveston, New Orleans and Key West, Fla., to stop at quarantine station for the purpose of being inspected by Health Officer.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., April 7th, 1875, april 16-3t.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1875.

Beauregard and the Black Flag.

We print this morning Gen. Beauregard's letter addressed to Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, in answer to the inquiry of the latter as to whether he (Beauregard) had advocated the "shooting of all prisoners taken under the American flag." The charge was made by General Frank Sherman, of this city, and was given as a reason why the former should not be invited to the approaching soldiers' reunion in Chicago. Gen. Beauregard confesses himself guilty, and very foolishly attempts to defend his course. He says that after the first battle of Manassas, when it was reported that the Federal government refused to recognize Confederate prisoners as prisoners of war, he and Stonewall Jackson advocated "war to the knife," or what is generally termed the raising of the black flag. He does not state what he well knows, that this "report" was false, and he does not inform us that upon learning that it was false he withdrew his recommendations. On the contrary, he goes on to say that he repeatedly advised the same course, sometimes on one pretext, sometimes on another. The advocacy of such barbarity, under the excitement and indignation of a report that it was to be followed by the Union forces, might have been pardoned, but its recommendation afterwards, and on the flimsy excuse that the forces under Sherman and Sheridan were guilty of unnecessary rigor in conducting the campaign, shows that the man was as void of humanity as subsequent events proved him to be of high military skill and ability. Moreover, General Beauregard is not such a stickler for the truth as might be desired. We venture to say that no "report" that Confederate prisoners were to be shot ever came to him in a form to command ordinary credence. Neither do we believe he was excited by the "emancipated condition of returned Southern soldiers prisoners" as to be provoked into such utterly cruel recommendations. The advice was the emanation of a bad heart and an unevenly-balanced head, and it is to the credit of the Southern leaders that it was practically ignored. The "beauty and booty" order of Beauregard, in which he endeavored to excite the hate and vengeance of his people by a deliberate falsehood, is well remembered in the North; and there is another little document which, unfortunately for him, is historical, which further proves that he is not particularly mindful of the truth. It was not "subsequently," when the Federals had penetrated certain portions of the South and "burned Atlanta and Columbia," that General Beauregard again advocated this savage system of warfare. He did not wait for that. When Mr. Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation in 1862 in regard to slaves, and warning rebels to lay down their arms, General Beauregard sent the following message to a member of the Confederate Congress at Richmond: CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.: Has the bill for the execution of the Abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garote.

G. T. BEAUREGARD. It is, perhaps, a little creditable to the man that he is ashamed to acknowledge now the full measure of his guilt. But all this, Gen. Beauregard thinks, is amply atoned for by the fact that he treated Union prisoners well and did not shoot them when he so ardently desired to do so, and by the further important fact that he once took off his hat to a body of Union prisoners at Bermuda Hundred. His reference to the latter fact is a pretty fair indication of the calibre of the man. We venture to say he has remembered this striking act of condescension after it has been forgotten by every one else who observed it. It was gracious enough, but to boast of it afterward takes away its merit. If he had followed his own inclinations at the time, and shot that body of gallant soldiers after thus bowing to them, he would, we presume, have regarded the performance as complete. He ought to be heartily ashamed of his frothy and sanguinary advice in this regard, and instead of defending his course, ask pardon of the civilized world for his inhumanity.—*Inter-Ocean.*

We have heretofore spoken of the new process of making flour now coming into general use in Minnesota and elsewhere. It may justly be called a revolution in the trade. Briefly, the process consists in passing the wheat through a smut machine; then through the "Decoricator," where the outer fibre of the grain is removed; after this grinding coarsely and submitting to an air blast which separates the finer flour, composed of starch mostly, from the coarser or middlings, which contain all the saccharine and other nutritive properties of the wheat. These middlings, thus purified, are then ground, forming the "new process" flour.

The idea is of European origin, but has been vastly improved, and is still in course of improvement, in Minnesota. By the new process, sixteen pounds more of flour are produced from the quantity of wheat required to make a superior flour. More stones are required as running is slower, but the power will make as much flour as formerly in consequence of the diminished speed. In price, the new process flour commands fifty cents more than that which formerly ranked as the best.—*Western Herald.*

The new Inman Steamer, City of Berlin, is next to the Great Eastern in size and capacity. It is 488 feet in length, (512 over all), 44 in breadth, and 34 in depth, with a tonnage of 5,490 tons. She will require a crew of 150 persons, and will accommodate 1,702 passengers.

Beauregard and the Black Flag—A Letter from General Beauregard to the Governor of Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23, 75.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 18th inst. has been received, enclosing the form of an invitation adopted by a general meeting of the soldiers, sailors and citizens of Chicago to be sent "to all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, undivided and indivisible, to attend a grand reunion of all the soldiers and sailors of the United States, to be held at Chicago, May 12, 13 and 14, 1875," and inquiring how much truth there is in the remarks of a certain General Frank Sherman, who objected to the invitation being sent to me as "he was not in favor of extending an invitation to a man who had said he was in favor of shooting all prisoners taken under the American flag." I had hoped that the passions and enmities occasioned by the late war were replaced by kinder feelings, but it seems that there are hearts still rancorous enough to be ever anxious to stir again into a flame the dying embers of the war.

In this section of our country such exhibitions of animosity are confined to those who during the war were further from the enemy, gathering up the spoils in the wake of the contending armies. Is not this General Frank Sherman one of those despicable characters?

Not from any regard for such windy declamation, nor for the man mean enough to sink to such base pandering to popular passion, but out of respect to myself and to that cause whose high and holy purpose history will some day vindicate, I will very briefly and frankly state the position I took in regard to the conduct of the late civil war as concerned federal prisoners. After the battle of the first Manassas, when it was reported that the federal government refused to recognize Confederate prisoners as "prisoners of war," that Christian hero and able soldier, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and myself advocated that the Confederate government should then proclaim a "war to the knife," neither asking nor granting quarter. We, moreover, thought that the war would thereby come sooner to an end, with less destruction, finally, of life and property. We thought also that such a mode of warfare would inspire greater terror in the armed invaders of our soil and reduce greatly the number of army followers, bummers &c., who were ever the curse of all armed invasions.

Subsequently, when the Federals had penetrated certain portions of the South, and developed a system of warfare in their operations in Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, and the inexcusable burning of Atlanta and Columbia, and the destructive march of General Sherman through Georgia and South Carolina, whose track was marked by smoking ruins and blackened chimneys; to the suggestion of General Halleck to destroy Charleston and sprinkle salt on its site that not even grass should grow thereon, to which General Sherman replied, that no salt would be needed, as one of his most reliable corps formed the right wing of his army and that it always did its work thoroughly; to the devastating march of General Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley, relative to which he reported to the General-in-Chief of the United States armies that "a crow flying over the country would have to carry its own rations," but he did not say what became of the old men, women and children who then lived in that terrible valley! With regard to the mortality of prisoners on both sides, the Washington Union (radical) of October, 1868, contained the following article:—"In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report:—Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940, died, 22,596. Number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; died, 26,435. That is, two of the former out of every twenty-two and two of the latter out of every fifteen."

Comment is here unnecessary, in view of the condition and resources of those two sections of country, so diametrically opposed to the one practised by the Confederates when they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania under their great commander, General R. E. Lee. When I saw the emaciated forms and wretched condition of our returned Southern prisoners, I again advocated the hoisting of the black flag, willing at any time to forfeit my life in the deadly struggle. Notwithstanding these views, I always treated my prisoners with humanity and proper consideration. I had the fortune of taking many thousands of them at Manassas, Shiloh, Charleston, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg, most of whom are, I suppose, still alive, and can certainly would testify to the fact. After the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same considerate terms which I had offered before the attack. Through my intercession the federal surgeons and ministers of the Gospel taken at Manassas were released, without exchange, by the Confederate government. The day after that battle one of the federal officers, whose friends I knew in New York, applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh I sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied federal prisoners to General Halleck, who, several weeks after, returned an equal number of convalescents from St. Louis to Fort Pillow. The officer in command there refused to receive them, because several of them were just from a small-pox hospital. General Halleck failed afterward to make good the exchange.

At Charleston I authorized Admiral Dahlgren to send supplies of clothing, &c., to the prisoners we had taken from him. These supplies were scrupulously issued to them.

At Bermuda Hundreds, in May, 1864,

when passing in front of a large body of federal prisoners, who had gallantly defended a position which I considered indispensable to us, I took off my hat to them, and they answered this salutation with cheers.

Terribly as I desired the effects of the war to fall on all armed invaders of our country, I wanted exempted from them the non-combatants—that is, the old men, women and children, and wished also that private property, not contraband of war and not needed by the contending armies in the field, should be entirely protected from seizure or destruction. Such would have been my course had I penetrated with an army into federal territory, unless it were in strict retaliation for material depredations by the federal forces from this civilized mode of carrying on the war. I remain, dear sir, yours most truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.
To His Excellency Governor JAMES D. PORTER, Nashville, Tenn.

"The National Government has done everything for the colored people that it could do, and our Federal Constitution has undergone important changes for their benefit," says the Buffalo Courier. "This being settled," it adds, "there remains no reason why the color of a citizen's skin should have more influence in politics than that of the color of his hair." We ask for no better Republicanism than is embraced in this emphatic declaration; but, unfortunately the color of a citizen's skin has much influence in politics when he attempts to vote the Republican ticket in the South. Just now affairs are comparatively quiet in that section, because there are no immediate political provocations of disquiet. But as soon as the political campaigns are reopened we shall hear of other outrages like those of Grant parish and Vicksburg. We do not believe as the Courier intimates, that the Democracy, when it has come to power, will assail the rights of the emancipated race any more than they assail them now, and the only result of that contingency would be the increased power of the assaults. So long as these assaults continue the color line in politics will exist, and the shade of a citizen's skin will, so far as the colored people are concerned, determine his allegiance to the Republican party.—*Republican.*

"The South should have a proportionate voice in the Government," cries the Buffalo Courier. "The South," in this connection, does not mean the entire Southern people, but merely the Democratic portion thereof. The South proper—meaning the entire people of that section—has had a proportionate voice in the Government ever since the adoption of the Reconstruction acts. When the Courier's idea is fully carried out there will not be a Republican member in Congress from any of the Southern States. This is the Democratic idea of reconciliation—i. e., let the State Rights party, which inspired and fought for the slave-holders' rebellion, have everything their own way, and then they will be reconciled. But what is to become of the pledges made by these people to bury their secession theories and acknowledge the superior sovereignty of the General Government? And what is to become of the pledges of the Republican party that the obligations of the Reconstruction acts, including the enfranchisement of the blacks, shall be preserved inviolate?—*Republican.*

How the nabobs do itch to again have the power of inflicting the lash upon poor white and colored citizens! It would so remind them of the old days of slavery to hear the groans and wittiness the writhings of poor wretches under the sheriff's scourge. They would be willing to pay the cost of a convention for the privilege rather than miss having it. Let the people remember that they refused to have the convention restricted in this particular.

Dr. Wheeler, the member of the Legislature from Forsythe, put them to the test on this subject. That gentleman offered an amendment to the restrictions incorporated in the act, to the effect that the convention should pass no law establishing whipping-posts. The Democrats voted it down unanimously. Keep this before the people. Ring it on every stump. Charge it upon them on all occasions. One of the main reasons why the Democracy wanted a convention was to take revenge upon the poor white and colored people, and one of the main instruments of this revenge was to be the whipping post.—*Era.*

Speaking of statues reminds me of an incident which occurred the other day in Tiffany's. Among those who were standing in the store admiring several statues which had lately been placed there, was a lady accompanied by her little daughter, who evidently was not educated up to the highest degree of cultivation matters of art, for she said, "Mamma, who are they? What do they mean?" The mother explained that "one was called Daphne," who was changed into a laurel tree as she was fleeing from her lover, and the other represented Hood's "Song of the Shirt." "Well, what is she making, mamma?" "A shirt, my dear; don't you remember stitch, stitch, stitch?" "Oh, yes; say, mamma, is she making some clothes for that other woman?"

Said a country postmaster when he found his commission was revoked, "Boy's start a new party, this one man power is played out." This is all there is of the third party movement. It represents the broken down political hacks, disappointed office-seekers, and the disgraced officials who have lost their hold on Uncle Sam's money box. The Democrats have already tured a cold shoulder on the Reformers; the Republicans never had any sympathy for them, and Carl Schurz has gone to Europe. For a new party this is a deplorable state of affairs.

"It's cruel in me to keep this, when I think of all the good it might do," said a charitable brother, weeping over a copy of Tracy's opening address; and that very afternoon he sent it West for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The CLYDE LINE
New York and Wilmington Steamship Company.

TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TRADE have added another Steamer to the Line and will sail from NEW YORK every

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SEMI-WEEKLY FROM EACH PORT.

Hereafter shippers can rely upon the prompt and regular sailing of these Steamers from New York as advertised, as the Company has determined to adopt regular sailing days, and with the additional steamer, there can be no cause for delay in shipments.

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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,
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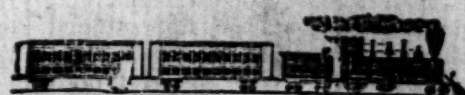
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Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

December, 1874.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7.15 A. M.
Arrive in Charlotte 7.00 P. M.
Leave Charlotte 5.30 A. M.
Arrive in Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 6.00 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5.40 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at 6.10 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at 6.30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at 5.30 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 6.00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at 6.10 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 6.00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Stateville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus cuplying the whole West, North-west and South-west with a short and cheap line to the seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

Office General Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at 7.35 A. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at 11.50 A. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at 3.40 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 3.50 P. M.

Leave Weldon daily at 6.30 P. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11.35 A. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at 1.37 P. M.

Arrive at Union Depot at 6.30 P. M.

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7.15 P. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at 2.11 A. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at 5.19 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 5.30 A. M.

Leave Weldon daily at 6.30 P. M.

Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11.35 A. M.

Arrive at Goldsboro at 12.39 A. M.

Arrive at Union Depot at 6.30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

Sept. 1—tf

JOHN F. DIVINE,

General Supt.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Au-

gusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington 6.10 P. M.

Leave Florence 11.40 P. M.

Arrive at Columbia 4.00 A. M.

Arrive at Augusta 8.45 A. M.

Leave Augusta 8.15 P. M.

Leave Florence 12.57 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington 7.10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington 6.45 A. M.

Leave Florence 12.30 P. M.

Arrive at Columbia 5.10 P. M.

Leave Columbia 8.30 A. M.

Leave Florence 1.10 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,

Gen. Superintendent.

nov 24—tf

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